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## BOOK DEPARTMENT

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### NOTES

THE LATE PROFESSOR JOSEPH LECONTE, whose autobiography<sup>1</sup> has recently been published, was a man of Southern birth and education. His views on the race problem in the South are of interest. He believed that "the great impoverishment of the South was due wholly to the complete disorganization of the labor, as a necessary consequence of the sudden change," due to freeing the slaves. Concerning the question of negro suffrage, LeConte held the view that there should be a franchise without distinction of color, but with an educational and property qualification. He believed in a government of all the people, for all the people, but not by all the people.

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THE FOURTH VOLUME of Appleton's Series of Historic Lives has for its subject "Sir William Johnson."<sup>2</sup> While a number of books have been written on this interesting Colonial character, the present volume brings its subject in closer touch with the history of the time than those which have preceded it. Much of conjecture has been directed toward the possible results of alienation of the Iroquois and the other tribes which made up the confederation known as the Six Nations at a time when Anglo-Saxons were struggling for a foothold on the Western Continent. Mr. Buell does not engage in conjecture of this kind, but by confining himself to the public acts and private life of Sir William Johnson, and pointing out his great activity in the service of the Crown, he has contributed a chapter to American history that cannot be ignored. His portrayal gives a clearer insight into all of the conflicts between England and France, on the one hand, and between the aboriginal inhabitants and the European invaders of their territory on the other, than could possibly be drawn from a general account in which the personality of a leading figure is largely lost. Although Sir William Johnson died just at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, his influence may be traced in our Indian policy to the present day, and the stamp of his enterprise is still to be found on a large part of the interior of the State of New York.

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MR. JOHN R. DOS PASSOS' "The Anglo-Saxon Century and the Unification of the English-Speaking People,"<sup>3</sup> suggests in its title the theme of the work. After setting forth in his peculiarly free and graphic style the import of the last year of the nineteenth century in its bearing on Anglo-Saxon

<sup>1</sup> The Autobiography of Joseph LeConte. Edited by William Dallam Armes. Pp. xviii, 337. Price, \$1.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1903.

<sup>2</sup> By Augustus C. Buell. Pp. vii, 281. Price, \$1.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1903.

<sup>3</sup> Pp. xv, 242. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1903.

supremacy, the author boldly predicts for a united English people the domination of the political world. The reasons given for such a conclusion are drawn from historical analogy and the strong vitality of English institutions. Attention is called to sentimental, economic and legal reasons for union, and as causes for alliance he points to the pressure which will come from continental influence and competition. Mr. Dos Passos has gone further than most writers on this subject, and has set out in detail a plan by which he believes this much desired result may be attained. Perhaps the weakest part of his appeal may be found in the attempt to indicate the specific manner in which his prophecy of political evolution will take place. It is a shock, both to an American and an English reader, even though he accept the desirability of union, to read the detailed prescription that Canada shall release her bond of sovereignty to England and divide her territory into provinces which shall be admitted as states of the Union—and this, too, as one of the steps incident to binding England and America more closely together. The mistake is made that from pure sentiment, which, to say the least, at the present time is ill-defined, the author attempts to forecast the trend of historical events through the coming century with reference to Anglo-Saxon alliance. The work, however, may have some force in raising up discussion and helping to mold opinion. The most fruitful suggestion seems to be along the lines of an Anglo-Saxon Zollverein.

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THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER which the municipal code of Ohio<sup>4</sup> was passed, in October, 1902, attracted attention throughout the country. The Supreme Court of the state, by a decision rendered in June, 1902, declared unconstitutional the legislation under which the cities of the state had been organized, on the ground that it violated the provisions of the state constitution, forbidding local and special legislation. It was necessary to call a special session of the legislature, to which the governor submitted a municipal code which was intended to guarantee to the cities of the state a wide measure of home rule and to guard them against the evils of state interference in their local affairs. It is this new code which Mr. Ellis has annotated with a wealth of explanatory notes and a careful comparison with the provisions of the old municipal laws. The annotations have been so arranged as to bring out very clearly the main features of the code. The work is deserving of special mention because the Ohio Code is likely to have considerable influence upon municipal legislation in this country. The careful compilation of Mr. Ellis will be welcomed by students of municipal government as an important contribution to the literature of the subject.

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"GRIFFIS' YOUNG PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF HOLLAND"<sup>5</sup> is in thorough keeping with its title, and the reader must therefore not expect to find in it a full pre-

<sup>4</sup> Ohio Municipal Code. By Wade H. Ellis. Pp. xxxii, 957. Price, \$3.50. Cincinnati: W. H. Anderson Company, 1903.

<sup>5</sup> By William Elliot Griffis. Pp. 322. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1903.

sentation of the history of Holland. It tells the story of the Dutch people in clear narrative form, selecting everywhere the concrete and tangible; persons and events rather than theories, and tendencies or even politics. The result is a simple and entertainingly told history of Holland for young people that is comparatively free from the use of the pot and shears that so frequently characterizes the making of books of this kind. The illustrations are valuable, being in most cases from contemporary paintings or engravings. The book has an index and an outline of Dutch history in the form of an appendix.

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UNDER THE TITLE OF "The Lords Baltimore and the Maryland Palatinate"<sup>6</sup> there has been published the series of six lectures on Maryland colonial history, delivered by Clayton Colman Hall, before the Johns Hopkins University in 1902. The lectures present an excellent sketch of the lives of the successive barons of Baltimore, together with a review of the more important events relating to the history of colonial Maryland and the relation of the proprietaries to their province. The treatment, although popular in form, is a scholarly one, being based upon the best authorities, and primarily upon the colonial archives. Especially valuable is the very fair and judicial discussion of the much controverted topic of the establishment of religious toleration. The final lecture gives an interesting account of the manners and customs, the social and economic conditions of the province. The author gives in his preface a discriminating estimate of the chief secondary works upon the history of Maryland, and supports his text by frequent references in his footnotes to the archives and other authorities consulted. Excellent reproductions of a portion of Herrman's map of Virginia and Maryland, published in London in 1673, and of the map used in the settlement of the boundary dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania, are inserted in the volume.<sup>7</sup>

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A DELIGHTFULLY WRITTEN ESSAY in local history, entitled, "Pioneers of Unadilla Village,"<sup>8</sup> bears the authorship of Mr. Francis Whiting Halsey. The work is intended as a memorial to Mr. Halsey's native village. It has, however, more than local significance as the history of Unadilla is closely woven into the web of migrations which played so large a part in the development of the interior during the early part of the last century. Another interest is found in the detailed account of land tenures under the peculiar system in vogue in New York, in the description of early town meetings, of road houses, road districts and the other local institutions and activities which bring into clearer light the early pioneer life of the American people. Mr. Halsey's work must be classed among those authentic local histories which

<sup>6</sup> The Lords Baltimore and the Maryland Palatinate. By Clayton Colman Hall, LL. B., A. M. Pp. xvii, 216. Price, 60 cents. Baltimore: John Murphy Company, 1902.

<sup>7</sup> Contributed by Professor Herman V. Ames, University of Pennsylvania.

<sup>8</sup> Pp. xvii, 323. Privately published. Sold by The Vestry of St. Matthew's Church, Unadilla, New York.

have been written of New England towns. It has none of the characteristics of the usual crude efforts toward local history writing.

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THE FOURTH VOLUME of the series of Source-readers in American History, selected and annotated by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, with the collaboration of Elizabeth Stevens, is entitled "The Romance of the Civil War."<sup>9</sup> Like the other volumes, this book is intended for children in the grammar grades, and is made up of current writings of the period immediately prior to and during the struggle, which give color to the history of the time. The selections are arranged under eight titles: "The Plantation," "The Underground Railroad," "In and Out of the Army," "Boy Soldiers and Sailors," "In Camp and on the March," "Under Fire," "On Deck" and "Women and the War." Among those represented are some of the most noted writers of the time. Anonymous writings and selections from the more obscure are also found in the collection.

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JOHN A. HOBSON'S "Imperialism, a Study,"<sup>10</sup> is more accurately described in the preface than in the sub-title, for it declares the volume to be "distinctively one of social pathology, and no endeavor is made to disguise the malignity of the disease." Mr. Hobson approaches the subject as an ardent and avowed anti-imperialist, rather than as a dispassionate student of history and politics; and the consequence is a first-class campaign document, but not a careful "study" of the difficult and intricate problems incidental to the extension of the power and influence of the great nations over less civilized ones. In Mr. Hobson's view, the spirit and "policy and the methods of imperialism are hostile to the institutions of popular self-government, favoring forms of tyranny and social authority which are the deadly enemies of effective liberty and equality." Our author restates this thought in a variety of ways; but there is no variation of the theme. He takes a hopeless view of present day tendencies in America and Great Britain. He is really morbid on the subject, and he views the formidable mass of material touching British expansion which he has brought together as fit material for pathological studies. For instance, "Imperialism is a narrow, sordid thing"; the peril of imperialism resides in the "falsification of the real import of motives"; it is "partly the dupery of imperfectly realized ideas, partly a case of psychical departmentalism." These quotations, which are all taken from the first few pages of the chapter on "Moral and Sentimental Factors," illustrate alike the style and the point of view. Generalization is our author's favorite method of treating the subject; and is one of the chief faults of the work. For instance (on page 83) he declares that "it is Messrs. Rockefeller, Morgan, Hanna, Schwab and their associates who need imperialism and who are fastening it upon the shoulders of the great Republic of the West. They need imperialism because they desire to use the public resources of their

<sup>9</sup> Pp. xvi, 418. Price, 60 cents. New York: Macmillan Company, 1903.

<sup>10</sup> Pp. 400. Price, \$2.75. New York: Jas. Pott & Co., 1902.

country to find profitable employment for the capital which otherwise would be superfluous." It is to be regretted that a man of Mr. Hobson's undoubted ability has permitted himself to be led into the faults of overemphasis and generalization and a too hasty acceptance of conclusions thus derived. To those who seek anti-imperialistic arguments, this book is to be recommended; but not to those who are really seeking light on a difficult and complex problem.<sup>11</sup>

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MR. ALFRED HODDER's book, "A Fight for the City,"<sup>12</sup> is the first description of a reform movement in which a broad philosophic treatment of the elements that enter into a local political campaign is attempted. Mr. Hodder describes the Low-Jerome campaign of 1901, in a spirit which does complete justice to Mr. Jerome, but ignores the other candidates. Instead of merely eulogizing Mr. Jerome, the author has made him the text of an essay on the play of political forces in a great city. Every chapter abounds with keen analysis and incisive comment. The chapters on "The Powers that Rule" and "The People's Cause" reach the level of the best pages of American political descriptive literature. The book is one that deserves careful reading, especially by the younger men who are striving to raise the level of our city life.

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"THE LIFE OF JAMES MADISON," by Mr. Gaillard Hunt,<sup>13</sup> is an essay which contains new information on the public and private aspects of Mr. Madison's eventful career. Mr. Hunt has already established himself in the confidence of historians by his thoroughness and skill in editing "The Writings of James Madison." His contributions made to history and the new biographical setting given to his character sketch come from the closer contact of research in the preparation of his former work. There is scarcely an important phase of American History, from the Revolution down to 1825, that has not gained something from the treatment here given.

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"THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY"<sup>14</sup> is a reprint and revision of articles appearing in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. The account begins with the organization of the first Standard Oil Company in 1865, and sets out in lucid style the main incidents of organization and operation to the date of publication. Unlike many of the current writings on the subject, it is remarkably free from bias, and may be considered one of the most instructive and authoritative accounts that has yet been put into print. The magazine character of the original has limited the scope of the work, and in this particular it may be somewhat disappointing.

<sup>11</sup> Contributed by C. R. Woodruff.

<sup>12</sup> Pp. xi, 246. Price, \$1.50. Macmillan Company, New York, 1903.

<sup>13</sup> Pp. viii, 402. Price, \$2.50. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

<sup>14</sup> By Gilbert Holland Montague. Pp. vii, 143. Price, \$1.00. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1903.

A REGION OF GROWING interest to the traveling public is the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Within two years a number of volumes have been published with the commendable intention of giving the traveler an intelligent understanding of the region. One of the latest of these<sup>15</sup> consists almost wholly of pictures, preceded by a few pages only of introductory remarks. But the pictures are a good collection, and are eloquent in description.

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ALTHOUGH THE WORK of Professor Scott is based on Snow's "Cases and Opinions on International Law,"<sup>16</sup> it is in reality a new book. The author has preserved Dr. Snow's arrangement of the subject, but has so enriched the book with new cases that the work may be regarded as his own. The fact that Dr. Snow's book only contains 520 pages of cases, while the present work contains 933, is sufficient indication of the enlarged scope of the work. The author has also greatly improved the index. The only cause for regret is that he omitted the republication of the documents contained in the appendix of the original work and which included the "Declaration of Paris," "The Geneva Convention," "The Instruction for United States Armies in the Field," and other important material for the study of international law. In spite of this fact, however, the book of Professor Scott is certain to supersede Snow's cases. It furnishes to the American student the possibility of studying international law by the "case method." The cases have been selected with such care that it will hardly be necessary for the student to use English case books such as Cobbett. The work of Professor Scott gives to the study of international law a definiteness which it has not hitherto enjoyed.

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THE FIRST TWO-THIRDS of "The Real Benedict Arnold," by Mr. Charles Burr Todd,<sup>17</sup> are devoted to a vivid, but rather distorted description of his early Revolutionary career; while the last third consists of a labored attempt to shift the blame of his treason upon an ungrateful Congress and his gay young wife—a method of defence neither gallant nor historically well founded.<sup>18</sup>

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THE STATE PRINTER OF PENNSYLVANIA (William Stanley Ray, Harrisburg) has just issued a pamphlet of 162 pages, entitled "Vetoed by the Governor, of Bills Passed by the Legislative Session of 1903." It constitutes a unique volume, and is one that will interest the student of current politics and legislative methods. Governor Pennypacker holds the record not only in his own state, but very likely in the whole United States for vetoes. During

<sup>15</sup> Glimpses of the Grand Canyon of Arizona. By Henry G. Peabody. Price, \$1.25. Kansas City. Fred Harvey.

<sup>16</sup> Cases on International Law. By James Brown Scott. Pp. lxiv, 961. Boston: Boston Book Company.

<sup>17</sup> Pp. 233. Price, \$1.20. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1903.

<sup>18</sup> Contributed by I. J. Cox.

and after the session of the Pennsylvania legislature just closed, he vetoed ninety-two measures, and if we take into consideration the bills which were withdrawn from him and amended at his suggestion, and those which were quietly defeated because of his declared opposition, the number would run up to considerably over a hundred. No chief executive of recent years has shown more care in the examination of bills submitted to him for his signature, and the number of veto messages which he has filed of record, clearly indicates the high standard of his requirements.

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"AN EXAMINATION OF SOCIETY"<sup>19</sup> by Mr. Louis Wallis, is based upon his article, "The Capitalization of Social Development," in the *American Journal of Sociology* for May, 1902. "The book attempts to bring the doctrine of social evolution more definitely into relation with the facts established by the newer treatment of history and life." The central point in social history is the separation into classes. This "social cleavage" made possible the amassing of capital which is social in its origin, although held chiefly by individuals. "Society is a collectivism, or socialism, developed under the forms of individualism. Only in this way could progress come." Progress is not conscious: "By the operation of cosmic forces, and without knowledge of what is working out in their lives, primitive men are carried up from savagery and animalism into civilization." Cleavage is "the engine through which art worked out into civilization." The influence of this "cleavage" is traced in the oriental, classical and modern societies. In the author's opinion "social cleavage is one of the principal factors in the capitalization of social development." It, however, brings trouble as well as progress and has involved modern nations in the central problem of the age, that of "bringing land, labor and capital together in the freest way." The difficulty is that the wealthy own the land. On the whole, the single tax is probably the easiest way out.

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AMONG THE VARIOUS treatises of recent date devoted to municipal problems few have been so practical in purpose as "Municipal Public Works," by S. Whinery.<sup>20</sup> The book is valuable not for its sociology, but for its statement of practical difficulties attending the conduct of municipal enterprises. It seems that this is just the sort of book that we may reasonably expect the average alderman or mayor to take seriously. If a contract is to be let, or an assessment to be levied, or the building of a bridge to be supervised, valuable suggestions will be found as to the expedient next step. The book is notable in that it is addressed not to the reformer or the voter or the editor, "but directly to the executive department of municipal activities."<sup>21</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Pp. 325. Price, \$1.75. Columbus, Ohio: Argus Press, 1903.

<sup>20</sup> Pp. xvi, 241. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1903.

<sup>21</sup> Contributed by William H. Allen, New York.